

## BARRE DAILY TIMES

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1915.

Entered at the Postoffice at Barre as Second Class Mail Matter  
Published Every Week-day AfternoonSUBSCRIPTION RATES  
One year \$3.00  
Six months \$1.50  
Single copy 1 cent

FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher

Time was when the automobile was a summer vehicle in Vermont.

After Belgium comes Italy and after Italy will come Poland. Philanthropy never rests.

Automobile on Vermont's country roads in midwinter is fraught with many dangers, especially in the hill regions.

As compared with other cities and towns in Vermont, Barre's vital statistics continue to maintain a leading position in the large ratio of births to deaths.

The sixty-fifth annual report of the National Life Insurance Co. justifies the adoption of such a comprehensive name; nothing but "national" describes the present great concern which has its headquarters in Montpelier.

Pretty soon after the St. Johnsbury church fire, Boston began to complain of her tall steeples in the crowded sections. Perhaps there was not cause-and-effect, but there might well have been. The steeple must sacrifice its lofty top in congested sections.

The House section of the legislature didn't do a great deal of work at its first Saturday session, but it will be easily possible to transact a great deal of business in the Saturday session once the legislators get accustomed to the idea that Saturday ought to be a working day.

A Vermont man went to Chicago and made \$3,000,000. The comic papers have finished picturing Vermonters as buying gold bricks of flashy-dressed men in the cities; the tables are not turned, but Vermonters are proving that they are quite apt to be just as keen on business as their city brethren.

Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York is claimed by Vermont in a small measure at least, because when a youth he spent a year at Lyndonville while his father was preaching there. To that might be added the claim on him through summer residence in the town of Manchester. So, to a certain extent, Vermont has made an impress on him.

The Burlington Clipper puts it up rather strongly to the war department regarding the actions of some of the officers and some of the enlisted men now at Fort Ethan Allen; and a few other papers in that vicinity have seen fit to speak in less veiled language than usual concerning the same things. The two attitudes cause people who are less intimately associated with the fort to speculate whether there is not well-grounded cause for complaint.

The clinics being held throughout Vermont for examination of those who are deformed through the ravages of infantile paralysis are being taken advantage of quite generally. Indeed, it is probable that practically all are being brought under the treatment of Dr. Lovett and his assistants. The unannounced donor of the money which made these clinics possible is assured that no more practicable beneficence could have been made at this time, providing, of course, that it is with the knowledge and power of men to prescribe courses which will give relief.

With good reason Waterbury mourns the loss of William J. Boyce, who lost his life in an automobile accident in Montpelier Saturday evening, and, indeed, all of central Vermont will feel his loss inasmuch as he held a position of prominence which was more than merely local in character. In business circles of the section he was known as a very active, progressive manager; in fraternal association he held a wide acquaintance; in the political and official field he had been quite a prominent figure, chiefly through two terms of service recently as Waterbury's representative in the state legislature. And in the more local activities of his home town he was a strong man of the community, one of a coterie of citizens whose endeavors were looked upon with marked appreciation. Hence it is a great shock to those associated with him in a social, commercial, fraternal and official way to hear of his, as it seems, untimely end.

SPELLING.  
Some of the written compositions that come into this office are fearfully and wonderfully made as regards orthography, but we are somewhat less dismayed when we read that practically half of a group of 25 students in the University of Illinois made a batch of spelling each words as "accommodate, discontinue, discontinue, laboratory, endorsement, athletics, law, courtesy, professor, stopped, proceeds, harass, compass, interfered, believed, noticeable, locate, Thackeray, Manxley, proceed, acknowledgment, permeable."

But while less dismayed that the art of spelling seems to have been lost in this section, inasmuch as similar conditions are being brought to light in other sections, we nevertheless are not comforted thereby to the conditions. On the contrary, we should say that redoubled efforts ought to be made to instruct school children how to place letters properly in order to spell according to established ideas. It is beyond hope that their elders should mend their ways in this respect; they may be permitted to take their devious paths in orthography even unto the grave. The upcoming generation, however, there is hope of if taken in hand in time. To this end, therefore, a course in simple (not simplified) spelling ought to be established at once in every school; and to that should be added frequent tests in the placing of letters in their proper sequence so that correct meaning can be conveyed. The old-fashioned "spelling down" match would be a splendid revival, not only for the schools themselves but for other gatherings where youth assemble. Indeed, it wouldn't be a bad idea for the older people; and we guarantee there would be no end of amusement as those same elders strive to fit the letters into their proper places. If 13 out of 25 students at the University of Illinois couldn't spell correctly the group of words above given, what havoc the non-collegians would make of the dictionary!

## CURRENT COMMENT

## The Death of Judge James L. Martin.

The sudden death of James L. Martin of Brattleboro, United States district and circuit judge, at Montpelier, this morning, as noted elsewhere in this paper, will profoundly shock the people of Vermont. The public had no intimation that the distinguished lawyer and jurist had any physical weakness, and for this reason the shock will be greater.

Mr. Martin was a Vermont product, typical in many ways. The son of a farmer in poor circumstances, he made his own way in life, paid for his own schooling, by manual labor of various kinds, and gradually put himself in a commanding position in his chosen profession.

A legislator of long service, speaker of the House for three terms, a state official, attorney of his own county, he was made in 1898 United States district attorney by President McKinley and reappointed by President Roosevelt and Taft. Perhaps he was best known in Rutland for his prosecution of Charles W. Mussey and Marvin A. McClure for the looting of the Merchant's National bank, 15 years ago.

As United States judge he won a nationwide reputation for the ability with which he presided in the famous cases against the sugar trust, first civil and then criminal prosecution against its employees and officers.

As prosecuting officer he was vigorous in plea, keen in cross examination. Nothing seemed to escape him when he was presiding as judge in any case—Rutland News.

## Geography of Suffrage.

\*Did you notice that the congressional delegations from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Kentucky voted solidly against the woman suffrage amendment in the House the other day? And the other southern states (except evenly divided Tennessee) were hardly less hostile to the cause, Virginia, Maryland and Alabama each giving only a single vote to it.

Most of the states which now have full suffrage voted unanimously for making the change national. One member from Colorado dared to defy his feminine constituents by voting against them, and two from Illinois—where a partial suffrage prevails, voted on the same side.

The rest of the states of the North, except Vermont, divided their support. New York cast nine votes for the amendment and 12 against it. New Jersey seven, for and four against, and Pennsylvania 20 for and eight against it. But in the latter state, the cause includes an old-guardman, like Penrose on one side and the Progressives on the other.

The suffragists need to send their orators into the South if they ever expect to make their cause a Democratic issue, or to get support of three-fourths the states.—Boston Herald.

## "I Think I Know."

Of all the words of President Wilson's much-discussed address at Indianapolis, few are more characteristic of him than those here quoted. He long ago spoke of himself as having a "single-track mind." A more accurate phrase would be a "closed mind." We have rarely had a president to whom it was more difficult for any one with real information and counsel to gain approach. He sends for the foreign relations committee of the Senate once in a while, but only to deliver to them a lecture on what he has decided to do; he never asks whether they believe in it or have any information which would make his course unwise.

While the Herald realizes the inordinate pressure on the time of a president of the United States, the number of reports of Mr. Wilson's refusal to listen to bearers of great messages seems symptomatic of a state of mind that is unfortunate. The Episcopal bishop of Alaska went to Washington with information representing long experience in the Northwest—but was unable to reach the president. He thought he knew about Alaska! Committees from Mexico, representing public-spirited and peace-loving American interests there, have never had a real chance to tell their story to him. The nearest to the throne that the best of them have ever been able to get is the office of Secretary Bryan, who on at least one occasion fell asleep about as soon as the spokesman of the delegation got under way. The president had nothing to learn from Dr. Butler who had spent 40 years in Mexico; from Nelson O'Sullivan, whose tactlessness as charge d'affaires during the trying period had won him wide renown.

The now-pending shipping bill, which is utterly outrageous and indefensible, would not have the potent support of the president if he would only listen to what those who know the subject might tell him. He is an accomplished scholar. His capacity for absorbing information is unexcelled. Everybody who has read his "History of the American People" realizes this. But a certain cocksureness, represented in the phrase "I think I know," wrecked his career at Princeton. If he does not watch out it will do the same thing in the neighborly place of the Lyndon. Unless the following charming reminiscence of those school days:

## Tad Lyndon Boy.

It now transpires that Gov. Whitman's New York was a "near" Vermont as the village as the place where I gained



Now, quietly think this over.

Whenever you make a purchase, if you select goods made in U. S. A. you help the prosperity of the country, the prosperity of your city, and indirectly you help your own self.

In clothing, furnishings and hats, we can show you the finest merchandise, all made in this country.

Suits at \$10, \$15, and \$20, world leaders for style, quality, durability, fit—fit for any man anywhere.

## SPECIAL

Boys' suits at \$3.50. \$5.00 to \$6.50 values.

Children's Overcoats, 9 coats, \$3.00 to \$4.75 values, at \$2.25.

Eleven coats, \$5.00 value, at \$3.50.

We Clean, Press and Repair Clothing

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## Constant Progress!

Our constantly widening circle of acquaintances and our substantial growth in deposits during the past year are indications of sound progress; and to our friends and patrons, to whom our success is largely due, we would express some measure of our appreciation.

That we may still further serve the business interests of Barre and vicinity will be our constant endeavor.

## PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK

Worthen Block, Barre, Vermont

OPEN SATURDAY AND MONDAY EVENINGS FROM 7 TO 8 O'CLOCK

because when he was seven years old his father was pastor of the Congregational church at Lyndon and the boy played around there with the other boys of the village for over a year. Some years later it is current in that town that he returned to his boyhood scenes and drove a heavy team from "Wholly" lake to Lyndonville considerably in excess of the speed limit—but "that's another story" as Kipling says. At any rate he "arrived," as he has ever since in his political career.

And this reminds us that few Vermonters know that Lawrence Barrett, one of the greatest Shakespearean actors this country ever produced, also spent his early boyhood in Lyndon, though a generation preceding the time that Gov. Whitman was there. The Barrett family came to Lyndon in 1846 and lived there about six years. His father was a tailor, poor in this world's goods, yet he believed in educating his children and Lawrence first attended the district school and later Lyndon academy. His teacher in the district school told the writer that he distinctly remembered the boy when 10 years old as by far the most gentlemanly fellow in the school, a faithful pupil, a good reader and speaker. After a few terms at the district school he entered Lyndon academy and those who were associated with him in that institution, among whom was the writer's father, recall the interest he took in recitations and his special fondness for speaking pieces, a part of the school curriculum which the other boys and girls always dreaded. A short time before his death Mr. Barrett wrote the writer of the Lyndon Union the following charming reminiscence of those school days:

"My memory gratefully goes back to the village as the place where I gained

## January Clearance Sale

## Great Bargains This Week

All the new goods received go right into this sale. We must reduce our stock before stock-taking. Bargains in every department that will save you from 20, 25 to 30 per cent. discount.

You can save money on every item you buy in this store, except Spool Silk and Spool Cotton.

## COATS AND FURS

Last call on Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats. These must be sold before we take stock. You can buy Coats almost at your price, \$1.98, \$2.98, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00 up. Furs, all at 30 per cent. discount.

## LADIES' PETTICOATS

98c, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Petticoats for 69c, 89c, 98c each. Silk Petticoats at \$1.75 and \$2.75.

## PERCALES, 10c

Twelve hundred yards Percale, all of the best 12½c quality, in this sale of sales at 10c per yard.

Ginghams, all the best 12½c kind, at 10c per yard.

## RIBBONS, NECKWEAR

Sale of sale in this fast-growing department. All our 25c Fancy Ribbons, 19c per yard.

All the 35c, 39c Fancy Ribbons for 25c per yard.

## LADIES' NECKWEAR

All the latest 50c kinds for this sale at 25c and 39c each.

Great demand for the new styles in Neckwear. We have them in great variety. Saturday was a big day in this department. We have another lot (came in to-day), at the same price.

## SILK DRESSES

All our Silk Dresses, \$7.50 to \$12.00, to close at \$5.50 and \$6.75.

## DRESS GOODS

New Dress Goods, 36, 45, and 54-inch, for this week all go in this sale. Never a time to buy new Dress Goods so cheap as this week. Prices, 25c, 39c, 45c, 69c, 75c a yard up.

Lot of 50c Dress Goods for 25c a yard.

## CORSET SALE

All Corsets now reduced. One lot of \$1.50 and \$2.00 Corsets at \$1.25 per pair. One lot of \$1.00 Corsets in this sale at 79c per pair.

## LADIES' WOOL DRESSES

Just received at one-third the regular price. Just see them at \$4.98, \$5.50, \$5.85, and \$6.75.

New Waists—Great bargains that will not appear again. . . . . 69c, \$1.00 up  
New Silk Waists just received, prices up to \$2.98, for . . . . . \$1.98 and \$2.25

Don't Miss This Sale

## The Vaughan Store

and humanity" hints at the reversal of Lord Salisbury's ruling that foodstuffs are to be considered contraband of war only if it can be shown at the time of their seizure that they are destined for the enemy's forces. Lord Salisbury held that it was not sufficient that foodstuffs are capable of being so used. This Salisbury precedent was advanced by our government as one of the great integral parts of its argument, and the modification of it which Sir Edward Grey holds in reserve would, if accepted, throw international law into confusion. Practically the burden of proving that the consigned nation had not violated the accepted rules of civilization and humanity would be thrown on the nation of the detained vessel and cargo. The verdict would always be within the power of the detaining nation, since it could define for its own satisfaction what constitute violations of or departures from the accepted rules of civilization and humanity. This threatened or intimated modification of the Salisbury rule is the most unsatisfactory feature of the British note. It is a qualification of accepted international law which neither the United States nor any other neutral can afford to accept, since it would brush aside the only code by which they can maintain trade in articles of primary consumption by the people of belligerent nations.

The rest of Sir Edward Grey's argument, while friendly in tone, is lawyer-like in spirit. He makes his points well when he demonstrates that the importation of contraband by nations contiguous to the enemies of Great Britain has become marked only since the war began. We think there can be no doubt that much of the commerce to these countries from the United States finds them only trans-shipment points, but to stop these trans-shipments, if it can, is the business of Great Britain, not of the United States. Our government has taken measures to ensure the good faith of cargoes, but it cannot be expected to go so far as to prohibit or hold up goods consigned to Naples or Stockholm for fear that the Italian or Swedish consignee may sell them to some subject of Germany or Austria. We have asked nothing but our rights, we should ask for nothing more, and Sir Edward Grey's reply affords abundant opportunity for our government to renew its demands for admissions and concessions that shall be something more than contingent.—Boston Transcript.

## GRANITEVILLE.

Miss Blanche Reason spent the week-end with friends in St. Johnsbury.

A daughter was born Friday, Jan. 15, to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stewart.

Mrs. Edward LaRock is visiting friends in St. Albans.

Miss Winnie Reason is spending a few days in Montpelier with her sister, Miss Alice Reason.

J. P. Feeley went to Woodville, N. H., Saturday to play basketball with the Woodville team.

Miss Frances McWilliams entertained about 25 of her girl friends Friday evening in honor of her 12th birthday. A very pleasant evening was spent in playing games, after which delectable refreshments were served. Miss Frances was the recipient of many useful and beautiful gifts.

Mrs. A. I. Foster has returned from Montpelier, where she has been visiting friends.

The basketball team will hold a fair in the gymnasium Feb. 4, 5 and 6.

Mrs. L. K. Williams has returned from Concord, N. H., where she was called by the death of her brother, James Valley.

Miss Sarah Keros, who is employed in Barre, is home for a short vacation.

Gay George of Barre was a business visitor in town Saturday.

Miss Rose Bonhomme of Barre is spending a few weeks with her parents.

About 30 couples attended the dance held in Miller's hall Friday evening by the I. O. O. F. Music was furnished by Harrier's orchestra.

L. M. Flynn of West Topsham was in town on business Saturday.

Booker documents that were \$1.25, 75c in Stocker's water damage sale.

## PAID SECRETARIES.

Vermont Boards of Trade Should Have Them, Says Secretary Taylor.

James P. Taylor, secretary of the Greater Vermont association, has begun systematic efforts to have the various boards of trade in Vermont employ paid secretaries, the idea being that a community may increase its efficiency if the boards of trade or other organizations within their borders will pay trained men to help a whole or part of their time in behalf of the objects for which the organization stands. The project is to put all commercial organizations on a business basis to the end that the civic and commercial interests of the community will be served the same as county agricultural interests are served by the county advisors.

The Rutland Business Men's association, in response to a letter from Mr. Taylor, had a meeting last week and voted to appoint a committee to consider the advisability of having a paid secretary.

Colleges and schools are now turning out young men with special training for work as commercial secretaries, and it is possible for Vermont to secure some of the graduates at a moderate salary at first. One of these institutions is the Tuck School of Administration and Finance at Dartmouth college, and some of them will be seeking positions with commercial organizations the coming season. Bellows Falls has already taken up the paid secretary proposition and has partially raised the money to pay Professor Alfred L. Smith of the department of commerce of the Tuck school to be at the head of the boosting department of the local board of trade. He will give the town two and one-half days and two evenings a week. He is accepting this post also that he can use the information obtained while doing the work as the foundation for his work at college. The students may take part in the work at Bellows Falls.—From Burlington Free Press, Dec. 2, 1914.

## The Legislature of 1915.

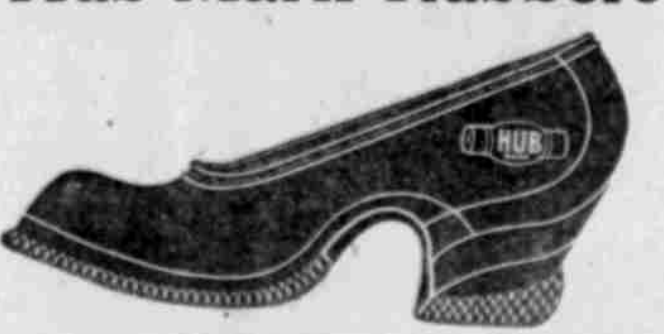
To-day the opening session of the general assembly of the state of Vermont

will be held at Montpelier. In its makeup it is much like its predecessors but it seems to face a rather unusual opportunity on account of the importance of the business that is to come before it. It meets at a time when there is a very insistent demand for economy and efficiency in the conduct of state business. It has the opportunity of making considerable economy through the abolition of a part of the offices that have been created in response to temporary demands, offices that have materially increased the expenses of the state and to the layman seem more expensive than beneficial. The state-to-day is engaged in some lines of work that it has no right to tax its citizens for, and has some officials who have not accomplished enough in their departments to warrant their continuance. We believe that some lines of work should be discontinued and in other lines the amount to be expended should be limited by statute.

A great opportunity for constructive work also exists. The Republican party is pledged to enact a primary election law, a workman's compensation act. A reorganization of the public school system, a revision of the statutes to make them comply with the constitutional changes are also two large subjects to be acted upon. Then a readjustment of the statutes so the election of justice of the supreme court and superior judges in accordance with the constitution will be one of the first matters to come before the legislature. Here is an opportunity to do credit to the state. Personal grudges or injuries must not be allowed to control the legislature's action. It must set itself to the task of remedying the situation in a legal and permanent way. This will be the first test of whether spite or statesmanship is to control the lawmaking body.

The duties and responsibilities are great, but if the legislature so applies itself to the work before it that it can complete its work reasonable dispatch and at reasonable expenses to the state, it will have built for itself a most distinguished and honorable record. That it may do so is the earnest wish of the Caledonian and the great body of citizenship of Vermont.—St. Johnsbury Caledonian.

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